



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

A sand bank is chosen as a breeding place, and a hole, 6 or 8 feet in depth is excavated, the end of which is enlarged. Little or no attempt at nest building is made. Sometimes a few fish bones are found at the end.

The eggs are usually six in number ; white, spheroidal in shape and measure about 1.25x1.05.

A nest was observed five or six years ago in a sand bank, within fifteen feet of a much traveled highway. The parent birds were frequently seen perched on the telegraph wires or the peak of a barn just across the road.

C. C. M.

## WINTER BIRDS OF RALEIGH, N. C.

BY C. S. BRIMLEY.

131. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. Hooded Merganser.—Rather rare.
132. *Anas boschas*. Mallard.—Common.
139. *Anas carolinensis*. Green-winged Teal.—Have observed them several times in February.
144. *Aix sponsa*. Wood Duck.—Rather rare.
146. *Aythya americana*. Redhead.—Rather rare.
190. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. American Bittern.—Casual ; one killed here Dec. 6, 1886.
194. *Ardea herodias*. Great Blue Heron.—Occasional all winter.
208. *Rallus elegans*. King Rail.—Occasional.
221. *Fulica americana*. American Coot.—Occasional.
228. *Philohela minor*. American Woodcock.—Rather rare ; sometimes abundant in the migrations in December and February.
230. *Gallinago delicata*. Wilson's Snipe.—Occasional all winter.
273. *Ægialitis vocifera*. Killdeer.—Tolerably common.
289. *Colinus virginianus*. Bob-white.—Common.
310. *Meleagris gallopavo*. Wild Turkey.—Rare.
316. *Zenaidura macroura*. Mourning Dove.—Common.
325. *Cathartes aura*. Turkey Vulture.—Abundant.
326. *Catharista atrata*. Black Vulture.—Common ; usually seen in flocks, seldom singly.

- 331. *Circus hudsonius*. Marsh Hawk.—Tolerably common.
- 332. *Accipiter velox*. Sharp-shinned Hawk.—Tolerably common.
- 333. *Accipiter cooperi*. Cooper's Hawk.—Tolerably common.
- 337. *Buteo borealis*. Red-tailed Hawk.—Rather rare. This and the preceding are the only Hawks I have detected eating chickens.
- 339. *Buteo lineatus*. Red-shouldered Hawk.—Rather common, apparently quite harmless to birds and chickens.
- 360. *Falco sparverius*. Sparrow Hawk.—Common.
- 367. *Asio accipitrinus*. Short-eared Owl.—Occasional in winter.
- 368. *Syrnium nebulosum*. Barred Owl.—Common. This is the common large Owl of this region.
- 373. *Megascops asio*. Screech Owl.—Common.
- 375. *Bubo virginianus*. Great Horned Owl.—Quite rare.
- 390. *Ceryle alcyon*. Belted Kingfisher.—Rather rare in winter.
- 393b. *Dryobates villosus audubonii*. Southern Hairy Woodpecker.—Not common; usually one of the shyest and most difficult to approach of the Woodpeckers.
- 394. *Dryobates pubescens*. Downy Woodpecker.—Common.
- 402. *Sphyrapicus varius*. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.—Commonest of our Woodpeckers, except the Flicker, and the easiest to collect. Feeds almost entirely on berries.
- 405. *Cophlæus pileatus*. Pileated Woodpecker.—The Logcock is quite rare here; but they seem to linger on and I have seen them within half a mile of the city within a year.
- 406. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. Red-headed Woodpecker.—Rare in this immediate locality in winter.
- 409. *Melanerpes carolinus*. Red-bellied Woodpecker.—Rare.
- 412. *Colaptes auratus*. Flicker.—Our commonest Woodpecker.
- 456. *Sayornis phæbe*. Phæbe.—Rather common here in winter.
- 474. *Otocoris alpestris*. Horned Lark.—Irregular winter visitor; usually rather rare, sometimes very common as in winter of 1886-7.
- 477. *Cyanocitta cristata*. Blue Jay.—Common. Its distribution here depends on the crop of acorns, beech-nuts, etc.
- 488. *Corvus americanus*. American Crow.—Common.
- 495. *Molothrus ater*. Cowbird.—Common transient; rare in winter.
- 498. *Agelaius phoeniceus*. Red-winged Blackbird.—Usually

- common; sometimes quite abundant in winter.
501. *Sturnella magna*. Meadowlark.—Abundant.
509. *Scolecophagus carolinus*. Rusty Blackbird.—This species and the next are usually rather common fall transients, leaving us early in December and occurring occasionally during the rest of winter; both usually begin to return again late in February.
511. *Quiscalus quiscula*. Purple Grackle.—Has the same status as the preceding species.
517. *Carpodacus purpureus*. Purple Finch.—Usually rather common.
529. *Spinus tristis*. American Goldfinch.—Common.
533. *Spinus pinus*. Pine Siskin.—Irregular winter visitor. Common in winters of 84-5; 86-7; 87-8. None in winters of 85-6 and 88-9.
540. *Poocætes gramineus*. Vesper Sparrow.—Abundant.
- 542a. *Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna*. Savannah Sparrow.—Common.
558. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. White-throated Sparrow.—Abundant.
560. *Spizella socialis*. Chipping Sparrow.—Not a winter bird with us; but stays till the first week in December and then leaves us to return in March.
563. *Spizella pusilla*. Field Sparrow.—Abundant; one of our commonest birds.
- *Passer domesticus*. English Sparrow.—Abundant.
567. *Junco hyemalis*. Slate-colored Junco.—Abundant.
581. *Melospiza fasciata*. Song Sparrow. Abundant.
574. *Melospiza georgiana*. Swamp Sparrow. Common in meadows and damp thickets.
585. *Passerella iliaca*. Fox Sparrow.—Abundant, but not so generally distributed as most of the other sparrows.
587. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. Towhee.—A few usually stay with us in sheltered thickets during the winter.
593. *Cardinalis cardinalis*. Cardinal. Common.
619. *Ampelis cedrorum*. Cedar Waxwing.—Not uncommon, but very irregular and uncertain in its occurrence.
622. *Lanius ludovicianus*. Loggerhead Shrike.—Rather rare.
629. *Vireo solitarius*. Blue-h'd'd Vireo.—One taken Dec. 15'85.

- 655. *Dendroica coronata*. Myrtle Warbler.—Tolerably common.
- 671. *Dendroica vigorsii*. Pine Warbler.—Common.
- 672a. *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*. Yellow Palm Warbler.—Occasional.
- 681. *Geothlypis trichas*. Maryland Yellow-throat.—One taken Feb. 7, 1889.
- 697. *Anthus pensilvanicus*. American Pipit.—Common.
- 703. *Mimus polyglottos*. Mockingbird.—Tolerably common.
- 704. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*. Catbird.—Occasional.
- 705. *Harporhynchus rufus*.—Brown Thrasher.—Rather rare ; a few stay the winter in sheltered localities.
- 718. *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. Carolina Wren.—Common.
- 719. *Thryothorus bewickii*. Bewick's Wren.—Rare.
- 722. *Troglodytes hiemalis*. Winter Wren.—Common.
- 726. *Certhia familiaris americana*. Brown Creeper.—Common.
- 727. *Sitta carolinensis*. White-breasted Nuthatch.—Tolerably common.
- 728. *Sitta canadensis*. Red-breasted Nuthatch.—Usually a not uncommon bird here in winter ; but rather irregular in its occurrence ; none seen in winter of 1887-8.
- 729. *Sitta pusilla*. Brown-headed Nuthatch.—Common ; a little bird of gregarious habits ; to my mind, the most interesting of the three Nuthatches.
- 731. *Parus bicolor*. Tufted Titmouse.—Common.
- 736. *Parus carolinensis*. Carolina Chickadee.—Common.
- 748. *Regulus satrapa*. Golden-crowned Kinglet.—Abundant.
- 749. *Regulus calendula*. Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—Tolerably common ; sometimes abundant. We occasionally take specimens with the crown patch orange or yellow, instead of red.
- 759b. *Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii*. Hermit Thrush.—Common ; often sings while with us in the winter.
- 761. *Merula migratoria*. American Robin.—Occurs irregularly in winter ; sometimes common and sometimes scarce.
- 766. *Sialia sialis*. Bluebird.—Common.

The above list of 84 species is a tolerably complete list of the winter birds of this section. A few more species of ducks doubtless occur here and perhaps some other birds such as the American Crossbill, which has been taken here in March, or the White crowned Sparrow, which is given by Prof. Atkinson as accidental at Raleigh ; but I have given all the birds which have come under my observation as occurring in December, January and February.